

# FRENCH QUIET, FOR REJOICES, AS ENVOYS GO TO MEET FOCH

By LOWELL MELLETT,  
United Press Staff Correspondent.

AT THE ALLIED FRONT IN FRANCE, Nov. 8 (delayed).—This is how the German armistice delegates came to Marshal Foch last night:

Picture a country sodden by three days' rain; the lines of the two armies outposts 600 yards apart—the French at La Capelle, the Germans at Haudroy.

After lusty trumpeting within the German lines, a tall major, accompanied by an orderly carrying a large white flag, walked out. A French major went to meet them and assured them the army was ready to receive the plenipotentiaries.

300 Germans Surrender.  
An afternoon of inactivity had provoked excitement in the German lines. At one point 300 men walked into the French lines saying "The war is over." The French took them prisoner.

From the German lines the sound of singing was heard at frequent intervals. The French mostly were quiet.

At 7 p. m. the German major reappeared, explaining that the envoys were delayed.

At 10 p. m. the glaring headlights of an automobile pierced the gloom of No Man's Land. The automobile came on slowly, turning and twisting. Three other cars were behind it. The lights of the rear cars re-

vealed a number of soldiers furiously filling shell holes, seeking to make the road passable.

Notion Pictures Taken.  
On their arrival at the French line, they were met by a general division and other officers. The Germans alighted and saluted stiffly, but not haughtily.

They were escorted into a courtyard, where moving pictures were taken. Doctor Erxberger and the others then were led to French automobiles and they started for General Debeny's headquarters.

The road as far as Guise was one which the armistice delegates will probably remember for the rest of their lives. French shells and German mines had damaged it to such an extent that it required two hours to traverse. French troops lighted flares along the road to make traveling possible. The flickering lights revealed bedraggled figures here and there, while the cold rain washed the faces of the German dead in the ditches and the fields beside the roads.

Even more frequent were the carcasses which cast grotesque shadows. The envoys had not opportunity to avoid these gruesome sights as they were not blindfolded.

Lunch at Midnight.  
At Guise the German envoys got their first sight of what the war has done to many French towns. Guise was such a complete wreck that half an hour was required to pass through the debris in the streets.

Debeny's headquarters were reached at midnight. The envoys were served with lunch. They were taken on the road to the meeting place with Foch, some miles distant.

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## Mike and Ike—They Look Alike



By Goldberg

## OBI DUARY SOVES ELOPEMENT CASE

TROY, N. Y., Nov. 11.—More than seven years ago, John Rafferty, a foreman in a Troy collar shop, disappeared from this city. At the same time a young woman, Adeline Ensign, who had been employed by Rafferty as his assistant, vanished.

Mrs. Rafferty, who is a well-known resident of the east side of Troy, claimed Miss Ensign had eloped with her husband, and obtained a warrant for the arrest of her husband, charging him with abandonment. This warrant has remained in the hands of the Troy police ever since, until last week when word reached Mrs. Rafferty that her husband was in Albany. She said she had her husband taken from a death notice in the Albany papers.

After being brought back to Troy, Rafferty had a conference with his wife and later was released. Mrs. Rafferty telling Judge Bryan that she had a written contract from him which was satisfactory. In lieu of support. What the terms of the contract were was not made public. It was reported he had given her a clear title to their \$5,000 home which Mrs. Rafferty is living in.

Rafferty had charge of a women's department in the collar shop. Miss Ensign was one of the women in the department. She had been at the time that Rafferty said attended her and made up her assistant. She said she had been at the time that Rafferty said attended her and made up her assistant. She said she had been at the time that Rafferty said attended her and made up her assistant.

According to the police, the couple went to Canada, where they were lost track of for a time. They were reported in Jersey City, and in New York City. Before Rafferty left home, more than seven years ago, he turned over to his wife a bank account of more than \$1,500 and some rights in property, which were sold at the time to be valued at more than \$4,000. The property was sold and ranged so a clear title to it could be obtained.

## SLAYER GLAD TO RETURN TO PRISON

DES MOINES, Iowa, Nov. 11.—The cause his conscience gave him, no peace, Arnold Jacobs, thirteenth of Port Worth, Texas, convicted murderer and escaped convict, gave himself up to police here today. "I couldn't stand it any longer," said Jacobs. "Every man I passed, I thought was looking for me. I spent most of my time dodging policemen."

Jacobs declares he was convicted of murder and after serving 10 years at Huntsville, Tex., made his escape last June.

Buy War Savings Stamps today and provide for your future.

## WINS AIR FIGHT IN 'GASLESS' AERO

How he shot down three German airplanes in a ten-minute battle, with not a drop of gasoline in the tanks of his "bus" during most of the engagement, is told by Lieut. Donald Hudson, first Washington "ace," in a letter to his mother, Mrs. Paul Hudson, of 1714 Kilbourne street northwest.

"Hardly had the German lines been reached on the eventful trip, and photographs made, when eight Fokker monoplane attacked the Americans," Lieutenant Hudson wrote. "Later on four more Fokkers re-enforced the Germans."

"I got so close to one German that I saw the checkered nose of the old Richthofen squadron (the famous flying circus) as I engaged one of the four chasing one of our machines. After a period of maneuvering I poured burst after burst of machine gun bullets into him from my Vickers machine gun. That German fell."

One Gun Jammed.  
"After the first battle I had one gun jammed, and what was worse, my engine was boiling. Then my gasoline pressure fell off. I was three kilometers from our lines and losing height every second. By exerting myself I could keep only a bare hundred meters off the ground, and the German infantry was trying to pick me off."

"I was counting every second. I was looking for a place to land on our side of the line. Just as I passed the railroad between Fere-en-Tardenois and Saponay, a two-seated Rumpier passed me by to the right. He was so close I could see his observer. The pilot tilted his plane so the observer could shoot me quick."

"Although I had no pressure, I still could outmaneuver a big plane. I circled to the left. Then I shut down my throttle and, passing thirty feet away I fired my one good gun."

"I noticed the observer in the Rumpier had stopped firing at me. I kept on shooting. A few seconds later it seemed like hours—off came his wing. He crashed."

Gained No Distance.  
"I hadn't gained any distance toward home. No height, either. I was afraid that any minute I might be shot down from the ground. I started back again, hearing bullets striking my 'bus.' It was a second Rumpier on my left."

"Rumpier No. 2 was coming at me. I dropped, and as my nose approached his, he dropped. I was firing. I went by fast. I let him have some thirty bullets. On the turn I saw that the cockpit was empty. The observer had fallen out of it. I guess I had shot him dead. Then the machine dropped."

"That made it exactly ten minutes."

Then Soldiers Talk.  
"But after a few days had passed, the soldiers were informed that it would be necessary for them to don the blue uniforms generally worn by the policemen."

It was then the soldiers balked. "How could twenty-five buck private, dragging down \$30 a month, buy blue overcoats at \$50 and uniforms at \$75, and—"

The outcome of it all was that twenty-five highly indignant soldiers daily refused to continue in the service of the police department and resigned forthwith.

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## PLENTY OF WORK HERE AFTER WAR

The War Department says that there will not be much of a problem in what will become of the troops after the war. It is admitted that through European spectacles a serious problem would be presented, but that the conditions in the United States do not suggest any grave doubts as to the welfare and future of the man who fought in France or those still here who are in cantonments and under draft orders.

The War Department points out that there will be plenty of work for every man who was called to the colors. This arises from the fact that under all circumstances the people would take care of the returning heroes, but their ability to do, is increased by the fact that there has been no immigration into the United States for the last four years and that even if there were a sudden influx into the American ports of two million men, there would be no disorganization nor dislocation of the even trend of affairs.

It is pointed out that 2,000,000 men are to return, but they are not to be assembled in any one place. They are to leave the ports for the places where they are to be mustered out as soon as possible and from there they will almost immediately be sent to their homes. The problem will therefore be the reappearance of 2,000,000 or more men at scattered places throughout a vast territory.

Thus, it is pointed out, there will be no congestion, no clamoring for labor, and no detriment to the country at large. In addition to this, there will be no trouble about the wounded. There have already been established throughout the country reconstruction hospitals. At these places badly wounded soldiers are now being taught useful arts in which they can always make a good living.

One of the marvels of the age has been the care of these soldiers abroad who have been disfigured by gunshot wounds about the face. It was stated some days ago by Secretary of War Baker that wonderful things had been done and were being done to restore the appearance of the wounded.

On the other hand, an intense after-war trade is sure to be waged among ourselves and our allies, because of the vast amount of reconstruction work demanding raw material, semi-finished products and manufactured articles that this country can help supply. Many industries of this country, it is shown, have suffered from the lack of raw materials which they must have from all points of the globe.

In addition to the great trade that immediately will spring up between allied Europe and America, it is pointed out that Russia and Latin America also are looking for the offerings of our merchants.

Face Russian Problem.  
The United States now has in Russia an economic commission learning the needs of the Russian people who have always been friendly to this country and who need the agricultural machinery and almost everything else we make. This commission is learning and defining these needs for the guidance of American industry, and incidentally is cultivating a more intelligent friendship for America. No report from this commission has yet been made public.

Certain South American periodicals already have begun to use advertisements, drawing attention of American advertisers to the opportunities there to market their goods after the war. The fast-growing movement to increase South American trade, interrupted by the entrance of the United States into the war, is thus giving evidence of immediate resumption.

All of these factors, therefore, argue for extreme commercial activity among the nations that have been fighting Germany. There is enough trade for all, it is shown. It is not a question of fighting for markets, but of supplying the wants of every nation sorely in need of almost every human material necessity.

Officials here are loath to express views about any matter having to do with the post-war period, of course, but the broadened view of official Washington, gained by coming into close contact with the world through common problems and the presence here of other than diplomatic representatives of the nations is readily discernible.

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## NO BLACKLIST FOR POST-WAR TRADE

Will there be a commercial war after the war?

Inquiry in Washington brings a negative answer in the sense commercial war has heretofore been known, the statement is made.

There cannot fail to be intense international commercial activity, it is declared.

Two factors stand out prominently at the close of the world conflict of arms as bearing upon the post-war trade situation—namely, the close comradeship and better understanding among the nations allied against the central powers and the belief of the world that Germany cannot be trusted.

Have Large Market.  
Therefore, it is argued, the pressing needs of the allied nations and, to a lesser degree, those of the neutral nations will form, upon the cessation of hostilities, the basis of commercial calculations for the time immediately following the close of the war.

A movement was started in the United States, it was recalled, having for its purpose the pledging of every American to observe a strict blacklist for life against trade with Germany in any form. Thousands of Americans actually did pledge themselves that during the balance of their lives they would buy nothing that was made in Germany or have anything to do with Germany. The movement was a voluntary one, without official countenance, but nevertheless gained widespread support.

If such a deep-seated resentment against Germany is held in the United States, which has felt the evil effects of German militarism and perfidy in a measure not compared with the allies, it is argued as certain that none of Germany's enemies, at least for a generation, will be willing to enter trade relations with her merchant movements.

The unmaking of Germany's commercial methods as employed to corrupt the nations with which she dealt will also cause apprehension after the war wherever she seeks to trade. It is shown, Germany, therefore, is regarded as an inconceivable factor in the coming commercial world movements.

On the other hand, an intense after-war trade is sure to be waged among ourselves and our allies, because of the vast amount of reconstruction work demanding raw material, semi-finished products and manufactured articles that this country can help supply. Many industries of this country, it is shown, have suffered from the lack of raw materials which they must have from all points of the globe.

In addition to the great trade that immediately will spring up between allied Europe and America, it is pointed out that Russia and Latin America also are looking for the offerings of our merchants.

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